AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

(EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & MOGILL, At Ten Cents a Week, or

TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. \$2 To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2.60 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discontinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisers will please endeavor to send in their favor-efore 11 o'clock, if possible.

General Emigration and Passage Office, General Emigration and Passage Office,
No. 37 Burling Stip, New York, near Fullon Ferry.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and
the public, that his arrangements are such for bringing out and forwarding pessengers to and from tweepool
by the old and favorite Black Star Line of Packets, sailing
to and from New York and Liverpool every week, as to
ensure cheap and quick conveyances. The ships comprising this line are all new and first class packets, commanded by old and experienced commanders.
Also, Agent for the Star Line of Glasgow Packets, sailing every month. Also, Agent for the splendid Line of
New York and Louisiana Line of New Orleans packets,
sailing every week.

New York and Donishak Line of New Yrieans packets, sailing every week.

Drafts at sight furnished for any amount on England, Ireland, and Scotland, mar 24— 37 Burling Slip, 2 doors from South at.

The New York and Liverpool United States Mail

Steamers.
The ships comprising this line are the
ATLANTIC, Capt. West.

ATLANTIC, Capt. West.
PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce.
ADKIATIC, Capt. Gradion.
These ships, having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, \$130; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, \$325; from Liverpool to New York, £35.

An experienced Surgeon will be attached to each ship.

o New York, £35.

An experienced Surgeon will be attached to each ship.

No berth can be secured until paid for.

\$55 The owners of these ships will not be accountable
or gold, silver, buillion, specia, jewelry, precious stones,
r metals, unless bills of lating are signed therefor, and
he value thereof therein expressed.
For freight and passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, 50 Wall st., N. Y., or to
BROWN, SHPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

E. G. ROBERTS & CO., 14, King's Arm Yard, London.
L. DRAPER, Jr., 8 Boulevard, Montmartre, Paris.
mar 24—4.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS—Sailing from Philadelphia on the 5th, and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.

Ship SHENARDJAH, Capt. Wm. H. West; Ship EUROPE, Captain William McDowell; Ship MARY PLEA-SANTS, Capt. Anthony Michaels.

The above first-class ships are built of the best mate-

above first-class ships are built of the cest man-and commanded by experienced navigators, a regard has been paid to select models for speed, comfort for passengers, sons wishing to engage passage for their friends can n certificates which will be good for eight months, see who wish to remit money can be accommodated drafts for £1 sterling and upwards, at sight, without int.

Goods for the continent will be forwarded free of ex-onse of commission, if addressed to James McHenry, No.

of commission, commission, colors of the Place, Liverpool.

GEORGE McHENRY & CO.,

24—4 No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelphi

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkewithe Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th,
1850. Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was namimously elected
Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is
now prepared to receive an additional number of patients;
and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practicul experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz,
the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several
years past in Usis country, and particularly in the city of
Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients.) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an
attentive physician.

Application for admission to be made to
SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.
Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.
General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.
The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrube, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the handry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche control of the curre of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

PANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

M. 64 Cadar and 22 Pine streets, New York, invite merchants visiting New York city to their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Their stock is entirely new, and, in addition, still receive by every steamer new and elegant styles, confined excusively to this house, consisting of every variety of Driss.

Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARRER, ZENAS NEWELL.

New York, March, 1851.

New York, March, 1851. VARNISHES, GUM COPALS, SPIRITS, TURPEN, TINE, AND AMERICAN LINSEED OIL. 50 cases Gum Copal, med. and fine Zanzibar, &c. 400 bbls superior Coach Body, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishay, Flowing, Straping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Variables. No. 1 2 and 1 2

400 bbls superior Conen Bedy,
ing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varing, Flowing, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varishes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

10 bbls. Sign and Graining Varnish.

5 do white flowing do
5 do white do do warranted.
5 do White do do for maps or whips.
10 do Iron Varnish.
20 do Painters' Japan.
100 do Spiritt Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls.
1000 gallous American Linesed Oil.
10,000 bs. pare White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers'
prices.

prices.

Also, Gum Shellac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dr.

Thite Lead, in 100 lb. kegs, wholesale and retail, at th

White Lead, in 100 lb. kegs, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates.

Persons purchasing the above will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Persons wanting Varnishes manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufacture all kinds.

BENU. O. HORNOR,
No. 5 La Grange street, running from Seconds Taird, between Market and Arch streets, Phila.

mar 24—14

LAW COURTS.

Superior Court of the City of New York.—D. Francis Bacon, plaining, against William Judson, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.

To the Defendant .- You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 38 William street, (Merchants' Exchange,) in the city of New York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, besides the costs of this

action.—Dated 25th July, 1851. GEO. A. HALSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney. Superior Court of the City of New York .- D.

Francis Bacon, plaintiff, against William Jud-son, defendant. Complaint. The complaint of the above-named plaintiff respectfully shows to this court that said plain-tiff, on the — day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, was specially requested by the defendant to call at the residence of said defendant, in Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue, in the said city of New York, on the evening of the said day, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the business of the defendant, and for the purpose of making an engagement with the defendant for the composing and writing (by the plaintiff) of certain articles or pieces on the subject of the controversy between said defendant and Horace H. Day, in regard to the several claims of Charles Goodyear and the said Day to the patent rights of sundry inventions connected with the use o India rubber in various manufactures.

And plaintiff further says, according to the said request of the defendant, he did call at the said residence of defendant on the evening of the said — of June, and was there requested by the defendant to undertake the work of writing such articles in defence of the defend-ant and said Charles Goodyear as should be re-quired for the exhibition of their alleged just rights, and for the exposure of the alleged false pretensions of said Horace H. Day; and the plaintiff consented to undertake the work of uch writing under a promise from the defendant of liberal compensation therefor; and the defendant requested the plaintiff to call fre uently at the defendant's residence and office for the purpose of consultation in regard to the subject, form and style of the proposed articles; and the plaintiff did so call on the defendant and consult and advise with him on the said proposed articles, at sundry times in the month of June and in the beginning of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the said calls and consultations not being less than six in

And also, plaintiff shows that in the month of July, in said year one thousand eight hun-dred and fifty, the defendent applied to the plaintiff, soliciting the further services of the plaintiff in and about the like business of the

And thereupon the plaintiff called upon the efendant sundry times at his said residence, and also at his office or place of business, at No. 98
Broadway, in the said city of New York, and
received from the defendant statements of the
subject and character of the compositions desired from the plaintif by the defendant.

And the defendant then narrated to the

plaintiff in the said statements a long and particular account of the defendant's controversies and litigation with Horace H. Day about certhe domestic department being under the charge of a The domestic department being under the charge of a teward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to he patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary. Goodyear and some other person or persons.

And the defendant often assured the plaintiff

that the said Horace H. Day was a very bad dishonest, mendacious and artful man, who, by misrepresentations published in the newspa-pers, had succeeded in creating a very general false impression in the public mind as to the character and history of the claims of the said Charles Goodyear and others and of the said Charles Goodyear and others, and of the said Horace H. Day and others, to certain inventions of modes and processes of manufacturing various products and fabrics of India rubber
And the defendant also stated to the plaintiff. that, in consequence of the erroneous opinions thus circulated, it was difficult to obtain a fair and unbiassed jury for the trial of the patent case then in litigation between the said Good-year and the said Day, and that it was necessary to disabuse the public mind of the said false impressions, and to set forth the true his tory of the said inventions and patents, and of the lawsuits therewith connected, in a series of counter publications in the newspapers, to the intent that juries might not be influenced by the one-sided statements and perversions indus

triously produced, published and widely dis-seminated by the said Horace H. Day.

And the defendant at the same time admit-ted to the plaintiff that the defendant, and other persons employed by defendant, or associated and interested with him, had composed and published many articles in reply to the before-mentioned articles of Horace H. Day, but without satisfactory effect, and that the defendant and those who were associated or interested with him, believed it desirable and necessary to employ some writer of experience and ability to study the subject of these inventions and the attendant litigations, and to prepare and compose statements of the facts in contradiction of the statements published by the said

Horace H. Day.

And the defendant then proposed to the plaintiff (as being, in the defendant's opinion, a writer of much experience in historical and controversial matters, and capable of making the strongest argument and presentation of the facts that the case would admit,) that he should undertake the labor of conducting the who public controversy in the newspapers on behalf of the defendant and of said Goodyear, and of other and all persons associated with the defendant, or represented by him, or interested with him in defending or presecuting suits at law against Horace H. Day and others.

And the defendant assured the plaintiff that the defendant had under his control, or at his

disposal for the purposes just mentioned, a large amount of money contributed by persons interested in maintaining various existing patents, which money was denominated by the defendant the "Patentees Fund," and that the plaintiff should receive, in compensation for his writings and other services by him rendered to the defendant, prompt and liberal payments proportioned to the time, study, and labor by him bestowed upon the business of the defend-

ant and defendant's associates, in defending the before-mentioned patent rights and claims and interests of the defendant, and Charles Goodyear and others, against the alleged pre-tensions of Horace H. Day and others, and pro-portioned also to the skill and experience ac-quired by the plaintiff in controversial writing and multication, and in other

And in consideration of the liberal compen-

And in consideration of the liberal compensation so promised, the plaintiff agreed and engaged to execute all work in writing, study, and investigation, which might be required by the defendant and those associated and interested with him in litigations and other controversies with Horace H. Day, as aforesaid.

And the plaintiff, also, in consideration of the compensation promised by the defendant, agreed to hold his time and labor at the disposal of the defendant, to go at short notice to Massachusetts, or to the City of Washington, or elsewhere, to any reasonable distance, if it should be for the interest of the defendant or of the patentees and manufacturers who were of the patentees and manufacturers who were

H. Day.

And the defendant, at the meetings and consultations with the plaintiff as aforesaid, re-quested the plaintiff to write an account of certain transactions at Great Barrington, in the State of Massachusetts, on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, as stated by the defendant to the purport follow-

ing:
That the defendant, knowing that Horace H. Day was on that day at Great Barrington afore-said, participating in the celebration of the day with the residents of that place, (the same being the place of the nativity of the said Day,) had selected that day and occasion, to commence suit against the said Day, by an attachment of his property and person for certain alleged infringements of Charles Goodyear, and for certain alleged breaches of contract with Charles Goodyear, and had caused the Deputy Marshal of the United States to serve the writs of attachment upon the said Day in the public treats of Great Regristers of Great Regristers streets of Great Barrington aforesaid, with a view to his special inconvenience and great an-noyance, while in the presence of friends and acquaintances, and of others engaged in the celebration of the day.

And the plaintiff, in conformity with the request and information communicated to him by the defendant, thereupon wrote a narrative of the transactions just mentioned, and of various other incidents connected therewith, which narequested the plaintiff to alter the narrative by suppressing some statements previously made by the defendant in his instructions to the plaintiff, and by inserting other statements not previously given, so as to make it less favorable to Horace H. Day, and more severe against

And thereupon the plaintiff wrote a new narrative of the aforesaid transactions at Great Barrington, conformably to the new instruc-tions and statements of the defendant, which marrative was duly presented by the plaintiff to the defendant, and was accepted by the defendant, and by him declared to be completely

And the plaintiff, in the months of July, Auust, and September, in said year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, was further engaged and employed by the defendant, at numerous consultations and meetings at the defendant's office aforesaid, and at the defendant's aforesaid residence, all with sole reference to the business of the defendant, as connected with his litiga-tions against Horace H. Day. And the plaintiff, by request and appointment of the defendant, made not less than twenty visits to the defendant, at his aforesaid residence and office, in attendance to the said business of the de-

fendant during the three months last aforesaid.

And in the beginning of the month of September in the year last aforesaid, the defendant requested the plaintiff to hold himself in readiness to make a journey to Great Barrington aforesaid, at a day's notice, for the purpose of ascertaining certain facts involved in the controversies and litigations between Horace H. Day, and the claimants of certain patent rights, and between Horace H. Day and a corporation or association of individuals in Massachusetts, known as the "Berkshire Woollen Company."

And the plaintiff did accordingly prepare himself for the journey and did hold himself in readiness to go as requested at a day's notice.

And the plaintiff on the day of September, in the year last aforesaid, late in the afternoon, received a note from the defendant, in the defendant's own handwriting, requesting the plaintiff to leave town for Great Barrington immediately, as plaintiff's services were especially required at said place by the defendant, and those associated with him as aforesaid.

And the plaintiff not being able to leave his residence in the city of New York in the morning, at so few hours' notice, departed in the after-noon of the next day, after the receipt of the note, and arrived at Great Barrington aforesaid, late in the same night, and then and there met the defendant at the hotel called the "Berkshire" tiff due notice of such necessity.

House "on the register of which hotel the And the defendant in said month of January House," on the register of which hotel the plaintiff wrote his name as "D. F. Bacon, New York."

And the defendant ascertaining that the plaintiff had so written his name, went to the said register and altered the plaintiff's name as written by the plaintiff on the said register, so as to make it appear to be some other name than Bacon. And the plaintiff being informed by the defendant of the said alteration, examined the said register, and finding that his signature had been thus changed, rewrote the altered letters, and obliterated the marks made by the defendant upon it, and expostu-lated with the defendant on the absurdity of thus presenting him as an object of suspicion to who had already seen his name as written by himself, and might impute the subsequent attempted falsification to his part, as if he were a criminal seeking to disguise himself.

And the defendant stated to the plaintiff that he feared that some of the agents or friends of Horace H. Day in the village of Great Barring-ton might discover from the Register that the plaintiff was in the said village, in company with the defendant, and might thence infer that the plaintiff was employed by the defendant to write in his defence against the said Day; and the defendant had several private interviews and consultations with the plaintiff, at the said village of Great Barrington, concerning the business of the defendant and the business of the Berkshire Woollen Company before mentioned, with special reference to their lawsuits against Horace H. Day.

And the defendant, on the next day, to wit,

in the village of Great Barrington for the pur-pose of studying the localities in connexion with the controversies and lawsuits in which the defendant and the Berkshire Woollen Com-

the defendant and the Berkshire Woollen Company and others were parties, against Horace H. Day.

And the plaintiff did accordingly so remain in the said village, and did wholly devote himself to the business of the defendant, having no other purpose in going to said village.

And the plaintiff in pursuance to the instructions of the defendant did visit and examine the works of the Berkshire Woollen Company in the said village, and the dam and water-power be-

works of the Berkshire Woollen Company in the said village, and the dam and water-power belonging to the said company, especially in relation to another dam constructed a little below on the same stream by Horace H. Day, in consequence of which it was alleged by the defendant, the dam and water-works of the said company had been greatly injured, and controversies and litigations had resulted between the said company and the said Day.

And the plaintiff did, under instructions from the defendant, visit various localities in and near the said village, in order to prepare himself to

the said village, in order to prepare himself to write descriptions of the places with which va-rious incidents connected with the controversies and disputes between Day and other parties

And the plaintiff then returned to the city of New York en Monday, the — day of September, and announced his return at the defendant's office, and signified to the defendant that he was ready to furnish the proposed written articles whenever they should be called for.

And the plaintiff occupied himself with the preparation and consideration of the facts for the composition of such articles or arguments upon them, as might be required by the defen-

And during the months of September, October, November and December, in said year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, continued to call at the aforesaid residence and office of the call at the aforesaid residence and office of the defendant, for consultation in regard to the business of the defendant, and to collect and receive information in regard to the movements of Horace H. Day, and to be prepared to defend the interests and alleged rights of the defendant, and of those associated with him, when attacked by the said Day.

And during the four last aforesaid months, the number of visits and consultations thus made by the plaintiff to the defendant, and at his request as aforesaid, was not less than fif-

his request as aforesaid, was not less than fif-

And the plaintiff being urged by the defendant to come more frequently to the said office of said defendant, represented to the defendant that on account of the public and conspicuous character of the place 98 Broadway, the secresy desired by the defendant in regard to the em-ployment and association of the plaintiff with the defendant might fail to be preserved, and plaintiff therefore suggested to the plaintiff that, for the purpose of maintaining such secresy, it would be better that the necessary interviews and consultations should take place either at the private office of the plaintiff, or at the residence of the defendant, to the propriety of which suggestion the defendant assented, and appointed interviews with the plaintiff at the

defendant's aforesaid residence.

And the plaintiff duly attended in fulfilment of such appointments, and being again requested by the defendant to meet him at 98 Broadway, the plaintiff renewed his attendances at the sa office of the defendant, and continued them by appointment and request of the defendant, during the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the number of such attendances during the said two months being not less than twenty.

And the defendant also called in the month of February at the office of the plaintiff, at No. 24 East Fourteenth street, in said city of New York, and consulted the plaintiff in regard to the said business of the defendant, and called repeatedly at the said office of the plaintiff for the said purpose, and for no other purpose whatever

And in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the defendant in-formed the plaintiff that the aforesaid Horace H. Day was then in the City of Washington, endeavoring to procure the passage of a bill in Congress to alter the patent laws of the United States in such a manner as to injure very ma-terially the interests of the defendant and of Charles Goodyear and other inventors and pa-tentees associated with the defendant or represented by the defendant, and employing to defend their alleged rights and interests. And the defendant requested the plaintiff to hold himself in readiness to go to the City of Washington to attend on the sessions of Congress when it should be necessary, in order to cunteract the pretended machinations of the said Horace H. Day, and prevent the passage of the said bill in Congress.

And the plaintiff agreed to go to Washington

whenever the defendant should so require during the sitting of Congress then in existence.

And the defendant agreed to give the plain-

requested the plaintiff to write certain articles for publication in the newspapers, setting forth to the public the injustice of the course of Hor-ace H. Day, in denying the exclusive right of Charles Goodyear to certain modes of preparing and manufacturing India rubber. And also setting forth the alleged great losses and grievances that would be caused to meritorious in-ventors and patentees by the passage of the aforesaid bill in Congress for the alteration of the Patent Laws of the United States

to the defendant, who accepted them and proounced them to be complete and satisfactory. And the defendant, on the — day of February, in said year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, placed a note in the plaintiff's office, requesting the plaintiff's attendance at the defendant's office.

And the plaintiff, on the receipt of the said note from the defendant, and on the said—day of February, he, plaintiff, called at the office of the defendant in a state of great alarm and auxiety on account of information received by him of the danger of the passage of the aforesaid hill for the alteration of the patent laws, it being reported to the defendant that there was a majority in both Houses of Con-gress in favor of the passage of the bill afore-said, and that the Senate Committee on Patents (Hon. Hopkins L. Turney) was about to call up the said bill and obtain its immediate pas-

The defendant, at the interview with on the — day of September, in the year last plaintiff on the day last aforesaid, declared and aforesaid, departed on his return to the City of affirmed to the plaintiff that this danger of the New York, and requested the plaintiff to remain passege of the said bill was due to the alleged

machinations or "lobbying" of the said Horace H. Day, who, as the defendant stated to the plaintiff, had "counted noses" in the Senate, and had "counted" a majority of one or two in favor of the aforesaid bill, whensoever the said Hon. Hopkins L. Turney should move to take

Hon: Hopkins L. Turney should move to take it up.

And the defendant requested the plaintiff to write a letter to a distinguished and influential Senator in Congress, soliciting the said Senator to oppose hasty action on the said bill, and requested the plaintiff to sign his own name to the proposed letter, and to obtain the signature of certain friends of the plaintiff residing in the city of New York, who were known to be friends of the aforesaid Senator, and were believed by the defendant to have the confidence of the said Senator so far that he would credit any state-Senator so far that he would credit any state-ment of facts which they might make in any such case on full information and due delibera-tion.

And the plaintiff desiring the defendant to inform him of the facts as to the alleged injustice of the aforesaid bill then pending in the Senate of the United States, in order that the plaintiff might write intelligently and intelligibly on the subject, and that he might write with full knowledge of the truth, was, by the defendant, put in possession of numerous and voluminous documents relating to the subject, which said documents the plaintiff perused and studied with all due and proper diligence to the neglect of plaintiff is other calls of business. And the plaintiff being requested to attend daily at the defendant's office to be informed of any new facts presenting, or any new suggestions occur-ring to the mind of the defendant in regard to the proposed bill, and its expected injurious operations on the interest of meritorious inventors and rightful patentees and proprietors of patents, did so attend at defendant's office from day to day, and held long and numerous consul tations with the defendant for the purpose of obtaining such information as would enable the plaintiff to "make a strong case" for the defen-dant in the plaintiff's proposed communication to the aforesaid distinguished Senator in Congress, and in the communication which he was requested by the defendant to make to such other Senators, and such Representatives in Congress as might be influenced by such arguments as the plaintiff, thus instructed, might make to them.

And the plaintiff, after receiving such instructions in the law points of the case, as the defendant could furnish, was, by the defendant, equested to go with the defendant to the office of Seth P. Staples, esq., "Counsel learned in the law," (especially in the law of patents,) and retained as such in defence of Charles Goodyear against Horace H. Day, and in defence of various associates and employers of the said de fendant, William Judson, against Horace H.

And the said plaintiff, Bacon, did, according to the request of the said defendant, Judson, go with the said defendant to the office of the said Staples, and was then and there by the said Staples further and extensively indoctrinated as to alleged merits of the case of Charles Good-year, and other inventors and patentees interested with the said Goodyear, and with the said defendant, Judson, against the said Day, and as to the alleged demerits of the case of the said Horace H. Day, as against the said Good-year, the said defendant, Judson, and the said other patentees and other proprietors of patents associated with the said defendant, Judson.

And the plaintiff did, at the place and time last aforesaid, receive from the said Staples draft or form of a letter to a distinguished Senator in Congress concerning the aforesaid bill for the alteration of the patent laws of the Uni ted States, with a special request from the said Staples, and from the said defendant in this action, that the plaintiff would peruse and revise the said draft or form, and correct and enlarge it, so as to make it most effectual to its purpose of convincing the said Senator (and through him the Senate of the United States) of the alleged injustice and impolicy of passing the aforesaid bill for the alteration of the patent laws of the United States.

And the plaintiff took the said draft or form

of letter, and did revise, correct, and enlarge it as requested by the defendant.

And the plaintiff in the aforesaid month of

February was requested by the defendant to go to counteract the alleged machinations of the aforesaid Horace H. Day, and to prevent, if possible, the passage of the aforesaid bill for the alteration of the patent laws of the United

And the plaintiff consented to go, and pre pared himself to go to the city of Washington aforesaid, for the purpose last above named, on any day and at any hour, which the defendant might name and appoint for the plaintiff's departure. And the plaintiff being requested by the de

fendant to communicate any information in his possession as to the prospect or probability of the passage of the said bill, or any such bill, in Congress, stated to the defendant that it would impossible to take up the bill in the Senate, and pass it through Congress at so late a period of the session, (which must terminate in less than three weeks,) if the opponents of the bill would exercise due vigilance. And the de-fendant having named to him certain prominent Senators who were opposed to the bill, and cer-tain who were in favor of it, and certain who were undetermined in regard to it, the plain-tiff advised the defendant as to the course to be thit advised the defendant as to the course to be pursued with such Senators, and recommended that Senator Dickinson and Senator Foote should be induced to act and speak against the bill, and that Senator Seward (being opposed And the plaintiff, in pursuance of such in-structions, did compose and write a series of articles for the defendant, and furnished them posed to the bill, except by giving his vote against it, and that Senator Baldwin (being also opposed to the bill) should pursue the same course as was recommended by plaintiff in the case of Senator Seward.

And the defendant informed the plaintiff that ne had engaged a correspondent at the city of Washington to communicate with him by telegraph on the instant of the taking up of the said bill in the Senate, and that the defendant expected the plaintiff to go to Washington by the next train after the receipt of such communication by telegraph from Washington.

And the defendant requested the plaintiff to attend daily at the defendant's said office until the receipt of said telegraphic communication, or until the close of the session of the third of March.

And the plaintiff did so attend daily at the office of the defendant until the third day of March, in said year, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, to the neglect of plaintiff's other business.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ruary, undertook the revision and correction of a certain writing or composition of the defend-ant, designed for publication, and afterward published by the defendant in the public news-

papers.

And the plaintiff carefully perused the said composition of the defendant, and revised and corrected its errors of grammar, rhetoric, and property of the correct of grammar, rhetoric, and property of the correct of the cor

punctuation, and reduced it to an intelligible form, suitable for publication.

And the defendant assured the plaintiff that he was paying and would pay him liberally for such services as are hereinbefore mentioned, and that he had paid one of the correspondents of newspapers at Washington (whose name he mentioned to plaintiff) one thereard mentioned to plaintiff) one thousand five hun-dred dollars for favorably mentioning the claims of Goodyear, and others associated with him in his letters, and for advocating the cause of the opponents of the aforesaid bill at Washington.

And the defendant also stated, in the presence and hearing of the plaintiff, (while the plaintiff

was writing a piece or article for the defendant, that the defendant had expended the sum of five thousand dollars at the city of Washington, during the session ending on the third of March now last past, in and about the business of maintaining the alleged claim of Goodyear, and other inventors, and in resisting the operations of Horace H. Day and other advocates and friends of the aforesaid bill.

And plaintiff avers that the said services so

rendered by him to defendant, and at his request as aforesaid, were reasonably worth the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and that said defendant on or about the — day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, specially undertook and promised to pay the said sum of money in full.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for said sum of one thousand seven nundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon from the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the costs of this ac-

GEO. A. HALSEY, Plaintiff's Att'y. City and County of New York, ss.: D. Francis Bacon, of said city, plaintiff in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on his information or belief, and as to those matters that he believes it to be true.

Sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 1851.

From the New Orleans Delta. Henry Clay,

Or the duty of Americans to sympathize with the struggling and oppressed.

Why is it that the movement in Cuba, for the independence of the oppressed people of that island, is the only revolutionary scheme ever started on this continent, or even in the Old World, against despotism, which did not receive the cordial aid and sympathy of our people? Why is it that an unfriendly feeling, a cold scepticism, a jeering ridicule, an exacting and calculating spirit are manifested towards the Cubans by many of those who were so enger in behalf of a much less promising and favorable movement in Ireland—and Hungary? Have our people degenerated? Has the long enjoyment of our independence and security rendered us selfish and indifferent to those who pant for the blessings we enjoy? Or, do we permit local and domestic questions to restrain and suppress the true impulses of our hearts?

We will take the case of the Greeks: they were a distant people, having no ties or con-nexions with us; their revolution was incited by European States, as it turned out, for their own benefit; they commenced the "foul crime" of the National Intelligencer, of incurring "the worst hazards of revolution," in order "to overthrow government." And yet, in 1824, our whole people arose en masse to express their sympathy, and proffer their aid to the ing Greeks! Vessels were openly fitted out and equipped; provisions, men, and money were sent four thousand miles, to the assist ance of the patriots, and there was not one of our twelve millions of people whose sensibili-ties were startled with the wrong, injustice, imprudence, disregard of the laws and neutral ity of nations, which are now continually dinned in our ears at the idea of extending similar aid to a people who live almost within sight of our shores. The law of 1818 then existed, but public sentiment made it a dead letter. No-body could be found to play the part of informer, and the district attorneys did not go out of their way to hunt up offenders against a law which was made a mockery and insult to the national character and feeling. Were our people less virtuous—our rulers less observant of duty and the law than they are now? Were James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, in 1824, less patriotic, conscientious, and honest, than the Fillmores and Corwins of the present times? We leave our readers to answer these questions.

We give below the speech of Henry Clay in favor of extending aid and sympathy to the Greeks, in their contest with the Turks in 1824; many, of going further, and sending a govern-mental agent to cheer and encourage them in the darkest hour of their struggle—in the very crisis of their fate. Every word of the remarks of the eloquent speaker apply to the case of the Cubans, and constitute sentiments to be tressured up and acted out by our citizens. Referring to the threat of incurring European hostility, by the measure of sympathy with Greece, pro-posed by Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay used the folowing manly language:

"Are we so humbled, so low, so despicable, that we dare not express our sympathy for suffering Greece, lest peradventure we might of fend some one or more of their imperial and royal majesties? If gentlemen are afraid to not rashly on such a subject, suppose, Mr. Chairman, that we draw an humble petition addressed to their majesties, asking them that of their condescension they would allow us to ex-press something on the subject. How, sir, shall it begin? 'We, the representatives of the free people of the United States of America, humbly approach the thrones of your imperial and royal majesties, and supplicate that of your imperial and royal elemency'—I will not go through the disgusting recital; my lips have not yet learned disgusting recital; my lips have not yet learned the sycophantic language of a degraded slave. Are we so low, so base, so despicable, that we may not express our horror, articulate our detestation, of the most brutal and atrocious war that ever stained earth, or shocked high heaven with the fercoious deeds of a brutal soldiery, set on by the clergy and followers of a fanatical and inimical religion, and rioting in excesses of blood and butchery, at the mere details of which the blood sickens?"

March, in said year, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, to the neglect of plaintiff's other business.

And the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, on or about the day of said Feb-